JULY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2560.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1779.

In CONGRESS, June 29, 1779.

AS Congress are bound by every motive of policy and of public and private justice to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority on the faith of the United States, so it is their intention not only to avoid further emissions but to diminish the quantity in circulation, provided that the respective States by correspondent and vigorous exertions shall put it in their power to raise the necessary supplies.

Resolved therefore, That twenty millions of Dollars, or such a part thereof as shall be brought into the Continental Loan Offices on or before the first day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States, at an interest of six per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the said Loan, Resolved,

1. That the Loan Officers in every State do immediately open subscriptions for the said Loan.

2. That the Executive authorities of the several States be requested immediately to appoint persons of character and influence in every county, town or district, to receive subscriptions and transmit the same to the Loan Officer or Officers in the States respectively.

3. That no subscription be received for less than five hundred dollars.

4. That all subscriptions under ten thousand dollars shall be paid into the Loan Office where the same shall be subscribed, or into the hands of the person obtaining the subscription, within fourteen days after the subscription shall be made.

5. That any person subscribing ten thousand dollars or upwards, shall be allowed to pay the same at two periods, to wit, one half within fourteen days after the subscription, the residue on or before the first day of October next, the whole to bear interest from the time of the first payment, provided the other payment shall be punctually made.

6. That each lender shall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the Loan, or to continue it in the funds on interest until the whole amount of Continental bills in circulation shall not exceed the sum in circulation at the time of the Loan.

7. That interest on all sums which shall be paid into the Loan Office before the said first day of October, or which shall be subscribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the 5th resolution aforesaid, shall be payable annually at the Continental Loan Office of the State in which the money was originally subscribed.

8. That when the interest on monies which have been or may be placed in the several Loan Offices, on or after the first day of March 1778 shall become due and be paid, the same, until some more accurate standard of value can be devised, shall be increased in proportion to the increase of the sum of Continental paper money which may be in circulation after the date of such Loans respectively.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The ADDRESS *of the* COMMITTEE *of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, to their Fellow-Citizens throughout the United States.*

Friends and Countrymen,

NECESSITY and convenience have again called into being a body of men, hitherto known throughout the several parts of America by the name of Committees; and we presume that when the several reasons therefor are collected and considered, that their re-institution at this time will not only be justified, but approved and followed.

However, in the tranquil hours of peace, we may admire, and confine ourselves to the guidance of written laws, yet in times of traiterous war, and more especially so in an invaded country, they will in general be found too slow in their operation, too uncertain in their effects.

The ingenuity of men in the invention of new crimes, the prostituted ingenuity of others, in screening criminality from legal punishment; the additional opportunities which a state of war affords to the subtile, the selfish and disaffected, together with the impossibility of legally describing the numerous kinds of disaffection practicable in an invaded country, render the revival of Committees during the present war, not only a convenient but a necessary appendage to civil government.

There are offences against society which are not in all cases offences against law, and for the prevention or punishment of which no written laws can be timely constructed, or sufficiently applied. Circumstances may combine to prove a man undeserving the rank he may hold or the residence he may enjoy among the citizens of this or any other State, and yet by some accidental defect of the laws in being, the perversion of a well intended clause, the failure of immediate evidence, or even from the novelty of the crime, he may escape the punishment of a Court of Justice: In all such cases therefore, or others of a similar nature, we hold this maxim, that where the offence is publicly dangerous or injurious, and the laws unable to relieve or punish, the community, in its own defence, and for its further security, has a right to expel.

Formidable as the punishment of expulsion may appear, we nevertheless justify the right of using it, on the grounds and principles of citizenship, and the admitted and immemorial custom of mankind. It is a right claimed and exercised by every separate society in this and all other countries, and as the community at large is an incorporated collection of the several parts, therefore the right of the whole cannot be inferior to the parts of which it is composed.

It is inconsistent to suppose that the lenity of our laws, or their silence on crimes we can have no conception of, are to become a safeguard to the disaffected in their arts of studied delinquency, or that no other offences are punishable in an invaded country, than what are to be found in the laws of a settled and well regulated society. We cannot construct laws that will reach all cases, and therefore we maintain the right, as well as the necessity of holding every man accountable to the community, for such parts of his conduct by which the public welfare appears to be injured or dishonoured, and for which no legal redress can be obtained.

In times of war and invasion, we conceive it necessary that a discretionary power should exist somewhere; for as the authority of civil government cannot, without exceeding its bounds, or descending from its character, extend to all the circumstances that may arise; therefore a numerous race of subtile or new invented offences, will, without the interposition of such a power, have a certain and extensive latitude to act in, unrestrained and unpunishable by law.

To blind such a power with the constitutional authority of the State, would, according to our ideas of liberty and conception of things, be unwise and unsafe; because being once incorporated therewith, the separation might afterwards be difficult, and that which was originally admitted as a temporary convenience, justified by necessity, might in time establish itself into a perpetual evil, and be claimed as a matter of right.

The exertions which are sometimes necessary to be made by the inhabitants of an invaded country, for their own preservation and defence, are frequently of such a peculiar and extraordinary quality, that as they ought not to become the rule of legal government in times of peace, should not be mixed therewith in times of war; for that which in the community may be the spirit of liberty, introduced into the laws would become its destroyer. Therefore as we cannot, on the one hand, permit our laws to be equivocally constructed and discretionarily applied, in order to fit and bend them to every new case, so neither ought we on the other hand to suffer the general interest to be sapped by a species of delinquents, who, governed by avarice, or prompted by defection, are studying to evade what they dare not transgress.

It is to those evils, too amphibious to be defined, and too subtile as well as too transitory to become the object of established laws, that we wish to apply a remedy, capable of suiting itself to the variety of the offence, without opposing the rules of its institution, and this we conceive can be no other than the discretionary power of the citizens organized, and acting through a Committee.

The condition of an invaded country sufficiently proves the exercise of such a power necessary, and we have already stated our reasons why it ought to be detached from the legal government. It is furthermore our opinion that the exercise of discretionary powers for the redress of temporary evils, is best intrusted with temporary bodies, because when the necessity which called forth such powers shall cease, the occasion of such bodies ceases therewith, and the authority of civil government, undisturbed and untempted, continue its original channel.

We are likewise of opinion that the laws already in being, would derive great support from the reinstitution of Committees, and that such a reinforcement of power to the powers of government is necessary in an invaded country. It is the best if not the only mode by which the community can conveniently throw in their portion of assistance, and contribute to the authority of the State. The fear of offending against the general interest, where a mode of punishment is provided, which can be easily and powerfully executed, is a forcible inducement to legal obedience, and operates with peculiar efficacy on those whom no public principle can restrain.

Such being our thoughts on the subject, we submit them to the consideration of our fellow citizens, in every part of the United States. And shall now proceed to give our sentiments on a matter to which the usefulness of Committees may with particular advantage be easily and extensively applied. We mean the reinstating and supporting the credit of our currency.

It is a well known maxim, that that which is every bodies business, is no bodies business. Each one looks with discontent at the other; the expectation is returned and continued, and every one is surprized that no one begins. Such has been the state of our currency for some considerable time past, and such it will continue to be, until it be put under the care of particular bodies, present in all places, who shall be empowered to watch against the means by which it has been depreciated, prevent their encrease, and punish them on detection.

The hope of the enemy appears to be principally fixed on what they would stile the bankruptcy of the Continent, occasioned by a failure of the currency. Every one among us seemed to apprehend its probability, and tho' all appeared to lay it to heart, no one lent his hand to prevent it.

Every day made the matter worse, and the task heavier. We looked at one another, complained, murmured and went away.

Yet so mistaken and extraordinay have been our conduct, that while we dreaded the evil we invited it on, and hastened to meet the event we wished to avoid. At the rate we were going from January to May, a state of bankruptcy must have taken place in the space of a few weeks.

A bankruptcy of a paradoxical kind. A bankruptcy produced, not by the want of money, but by the abundance of it. Such has been the condition we were unwisely exposed to, and such is now become the object that claims our attention.

By the efforts of the inhabitants of this city on the 25th of May, a stop has been put to the depreciation, and afforded us an opportunity of stating the case for the consideration of all.

For once we shall leave public spirit and public virtue out of the question, and address our arguments to the interest, rather than the honor, to the avarice, rather than the patriotism of individuals.

To what end is it that we get money with one hand, and depreciate in the other? Let the planter, the merchant, the miser, and any or every other order of men reckon their wealth at this time, and they will find themselves poorer in value though richer in quantity than they were last Christmas or a year ago. Our avarice in this instance operates without its usual cunning, and we mutually impoverish ourselves to be a match for each other.

Were it possible that the property of America could fail, her lands become barren, her rivers dried up, agriculture extinguished and population extinct, the currency would then want a foundation for its credit, an ability for its redemption; because in those cases it would be a representation of nothing. Or did the credit of it depend on foreign loans, it would then, like all other matters of favor, be subject to interruption and disappointment. Besides which we should by so doing only exchange one debt for another, less suited to our interest and more expensive to redeem. But the case now is otherwise. We are both debtor and creditor. We not only hold the money, but we possess the property by which it is to be made good, and nothing but our own consent is wanting to make it of what value we please.

Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, the rage for raising prices will, unless it be put a stop to, become the ruin both of those who contrived it, and those who follow it. We shall descend from pounds to shillings, from shillings to pence, and from pence to nothing. It has long been said that trade will regulate itself, yet sufficient experience hath shewn that the maxim, tho' admittedly true in some cases, is not so in all. While monopolizers are suffered to exist, who, by stepping in between the importer and the retail purchaser, can produce a scarcity when they choose, or by their transporting their goods backward and forward from State to State, can occasionally create a want in any or in all, or while the retailer, by laying on what profits he pleases, becomes regardless of what prices he gives, or how much they outbid each other. In all these cases, trade is deprived of its chance, and becomes clogged with a disease, which, left to itself, will destroy its credit and produce its destruction.

By laying an additional price on what we have to sell, be it what it may, we lay a loss upon the money we have in hand, more than equal to the advance we get; and while we are counting the profits of a sale, the depreciation upon the capital makes a balance against us. The instant one article rises, another rises in double proportion against it, and the hope of him who made the first advance is defeated by the practice of all around him. In short, we seem not to be sensible that we cannot raise our prices without turning the tide of our own currency against us, which, running faster and more forcibly down than we are able to row up, carries us deceitfully away, and all our labour turns to no account.

If, for the sake of leaving a little trade to regulate itself, the whole community is to be impoverished, the public faith suspected and impeached, and the abilities of the States reduced and weakened, it is time to take the matter up on the most serious and determined grounds; for we had better be without trade, than exposed to the consequences it has hitherto produced.

Under proper regulations, and carried on with principle and honesty, it might render to us every advantage, which, in times like these, we ought to look for; but left to itself, to find its own balance by no other practice than extortion, and to regulate itself upon the ruins of public credit, and at the hazard of national success, is an evil too dangerous to be admitted, too serious to be trifled with.

It is in vain that we complain of the currency, unless we comply with measures for restoring it; and which, if we do not, we shall assuredly sink in our own hands the hoards and funds that, if supported, would make us rich. The money is our own. No power is bound to make it good, if we, whose property it is, make it otherwise. Besides which, we ought to reflect, that the public faith, or the United States, is but another name for ourselves, and that while we individually undervalue the currency we diminish the faith and abilities of the States, on whose credit it is uttered. Neither can we have any right to demand in one character a value we deny to it in the other.

The means by which it has been depreciated are too numerous to be ascertained, and too intricate to be explained; but we in a particular manner caution you against those who affect to treat it lightly, in order to give a colourable pretence to their own extortion, and then clamorously cry out, "*Why is it not made better?*" neglecting at the same to remember that their own practices contribute to its unnecessary reduction.

Having said thus much on the subject, we shall conclude with recommending it to our sister States, to concur with us in measures absolutely necessary at this time, for redeeming and supporting the credit of our currency, and, of consequence, individual prosperity. We wish to see Committees formed in every State and county, whose immediate business it shall be to watch against the depreciation, and promote the value of the money; and that whenever they shall discover any person or persons traducing the same, by demanding or giving more than a just and regulated price, that they summons a meeting of the inhabitants at some convenient time and place, to determine what portion of disgrace and disapprobation such person or persons shall undergo.

We have for the present proposed to reduce our prices month by month. But, in order to carry the matter into extensive and effectual execution, by a rule that will agree to all places and things, we are of opinion, that a universal regulation, capable of applying itself in all cases, may be formed on the following plan: Each State, for itself, to ascertain what the prices of the several

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1779.

In CONGRESS, June 29, 1779.

AS Congreſs are bound by every motive of policy and of public and private juſtice to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority on the faith of the United States, ſo it is their intention not only to avoid further emiſſions but to diminiſh the quantity in circulation, provided that the reſpective States by correſpondent and vigorous exertions ſhall put it in their power to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies.

Reſolved therefore, That twenty millions of Dollars, or ſuch a part thereof as ſhall he brought into the Continental Loan Offices on or before the firſt day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States, at an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the ſaid Loan, Reſolved,

1. That the Loan Officers in every State do immediately open ſubſcriptions for the ſaid Loan.

2. That the Executive authorities of the ſeveral States be requeſted immediately to appoint perſons of character and influence in every county, town or diſtrict, to receive ſubſcriptions and tranſmit the ſame to the Loan Officer or Officers in the States reſpectively.

3. That no ſubſcription be received for leſs than five hundred dollars.

4. That all ſubſcriptions under ten thouſand dollars ſhall be paid into the Loan Office where the ſame ſhall be ſubſcribed, or into the hands of the perſon obtaining the ſubſcription, within fourteen days after the ſubſcription ſhall be made.

5. That any perſon ſubſcribing ten thouſand dollars or upwards, ſhall be allowed to pay the ſame at two periods, to wit, one half within fourteen days after the ſubſcription, the reſidue on or before the firſt day of October next, the whole to bear intereſt from the time of the firſt payment, provided the other payment ſhall be punctually made.

6. That each lender ſhall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the Loan, or to continue it in the funds on intereſt until the whole amount of Continental bills in circulation ſhall not exceed the ſum in circulation at the time of the Loan.

7. That intereſt on all ſums which ſhall be paid into the Loan Office before the ſaid firſt day of October, or which ſhall be ſubſcribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the 5th reſolution aforeſaid, ſhall he payable annually at the Continental Loan Office of the State in which the money was originally ſubſcribed.

8. That when the intereſt on monies which have been or may be placed in the ſeveral Loan Offices, on or after the firſt day of March 1778 ſhall become due and be paid, the ſame, until ſome more accurate ſtandard of value can be deviſed, ſhall be increaſed in proportion to the increaſe of the ſum of Continental paper money which may be in circulation after the date of ſuch Loans reſpectively.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The ADDRESS *of the* COMMITTEE *of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, to their Fellow-Citizens throughout the United States.*

Friends and Countrymen,

NECESSITY and convenience have again called into being a body of men, hitherto known throughout the ſeveral parts of America by the name of Committees; and we preſume that when the ſeveral reaſons therefor are collected and conſidered, that their re-inſtitution at this time will not only be juſtified, but approved and followed.

However, in the tranquil hours of peace, we may admire, and confine ourſelves to the guidance of written laws, yet in times of traiterous war, and more eſpecially ſo in an invaded country, they will in general be found too ſlow in their operation, too uncertain in their effects.

The ingenuity of men in the invention of new crimes, the proſtituted ingenuity of others, in ſkreening criminality from legal puniſhment; the additional opportunities which a ſtate of war affords to the ſubtile, the ſelfiſh and diſaffected, together with the impoſſibility of legally deſcribing the numerous kinds of diſaffection practicable in an invaded country, render the revival of Committees during the preſent war, not only a convenient but a neceſſary appendage to civil government.

There are offences againſt ſociety which are not in all caſes offences againſt law, and for the prevention or puniſhment of which no written laws can be timely conſtructed, or ſufficiently applied. Circumſtances may combine to prove a man undeſerving the rank he may hold or the reſidence he may enjoy among the citizens of this or any other State, and yet by ſome accidental defect of the laws in being, the perverſion of a well intended clauſe, the failure of immediate evidence, or even from the novelty of the crime, he may eſcape the puniſhment of a Court of Juſtice: In all ſuch caſes therefore, or others of a ſimilar nature, we hold this maxim, that where the offence is publicly dangerous or injurious, and the laws unable to relieve or puniſh, the community, in its own defence, and for its further ſecurity, has a right to expel.

Formidable as the puniſhment of expulſion may appear, we nevertheleſs juſtify the right of uſing it, on the grounds and principles of citizenſhip, and the admitted and immemorial cuſtom of mankind. It is a right claimed and exerciſed by every ſeparate ſociety in this and all other countries, and as the community at large is an incorporated collection of the ſeveral parts, therefore the right of the whole cannot be inferior to the parts of which it is compoſed.

It is inconſiſtent to ſuppoſe that the lenity of our laws, or their ſilence on crimes we can have no conception of, are to become a ſafeguard to the diſaffected in their arts of ſtudied delinquency, or that no other offences are puniſhable in an invaded country, than what are to be found in the laws of a ſettled and well regulated ſociety. We cannot conſtruct laws that will reach all caſes, and therefore we maintain the right, as well as the neceſſity of holding every man accountable to the community, for ſuch parts of his conduct by which the public welfare appears to be injured or diſhonoured, and for which no legal redreſs can be obtained.

In times of war and invaſion, we conceive it neceſſary that a diſcretionary power ſhould exiſt ſomewhere; for as the authority of civil government cannot, without exceeding its bounds, or deſcending from its character, extend to all the circumſtances that may ariſe; therefore a numerous race of ſubtile or new invented offences, will, without the interpoſition of ſuch a power, have a certain and extenſive latitude to act in, unreſtrained and unpuniſhable by law.

To blind ſuch a power with the conſtitutional authority of the State, would, according to our ideas of liberty and conception of things, be unwiſe and unſafe; becauſe being once incorporated therewith, the ſeparation might afterwards be difficult, and that which was originally admitted as a temporary convenience, juſtified by neceſſity, might in time eſtabliſh itſelf into a perpetual evil, and be claimed as a matter of right.

The exertions which are ſometimes neceſſary to be made by the inhabitants of an invaded country, for their own preſervation and defence, are frequently of ſuch a peculiar and extraordinary quality, that as they ought not to become the rule of legal government in times of peace, ſhould not be mixed therewith in times of war; for that which in the community may be the ſpirit of liberty, introduced into the laws would become its deſtroyer. Therefore as we cannot, on the one hand, permit our laws to be equivocally conſtructed and diſcretionarily applied, in order to fit and bend them to every new caſe, ſo neither ought we on the other hand to ſuffer the general intereſt to be ſapped by a ſpecies of delinquents, who, governed by avarice, or prompted by defection, are ſtudying to evade what they dare not tranſgreſs.

It is to thoſe evils, too amphibious to be defined, and too ſubtile as well as too tranſitory to become the object of eſtabliſhed laws, that we wiſh to apply a remedy, capable of ſuiting itſelf to the variety of the offence, without oppoſing the rules of its inſtitution, and this we conceive can be no other than the diſcretionary power of the citizens organized, and acting through a Committee.

The condition of an invaded country ſufficiently proves the exerciſe of ſuch a power neceſſary, and we have already ſtated our reaſons why it ought to be detached from the legal government. It is furthermore our opinion that the exerciſe of diſcretionary powers for the redreſs of temporary evils, is beſt intruſted with temporary bodies, becauſe when the neceſſity which called forth ſuch powers ſhall ceaſe, the occaſion of ſuch bodies ceaſes therewith, and the authority of civil government, undiſturbed and untempted, continue its original channel.

We are likewiſe of opinion that the laws already in being, would derive great ſupport from the reinſtitution of Committees, and that ſuch a reinforcement of power to the powers of government is neceſſary in an invaded country. It is the beſt if not the only mode by which the community can conveniently throw in their portion of aſſiſtance, and contribute to the authority of the State. The fear of offending againſt the general intereſt, where a mode of puniſhment is provided, which can be eaſily and powerfully executed, is a forcible inducement to legal obedience, and operates with peculiar efficacy on thoſe whom no public principle can reſtrain.

Such being our thoughts on the ſubject, we ſubmit them to the conſideration of our fellow citizens, in every part of the United States. And ſhall now proceed to give our ſentiments on a matter to which the uſefulneſs of Committees may with particular advantage be eaſily and extenſively applied. We mean the reinſtating and ſupporting the credit of our currency.

It is a well known maxim, that that which is every bodies buſineſs, is no bodies buſineſs. Each one looks with diſcontent at the other; the expectation is returned and continued, and every one is ſurprized that no one begins. Such has been the ſtate of our currency for ſome conſiderable time paſt, and ſuch it will continue to be, until it be put under the care of particular bodies, preſent in all places, who ſhall be empowered to watch againſt the means by which it has been depreciated, prevent their encreaſe, and puniſh them on detection.

The hope of the enemy appears to be principally fixed on what they would ſtile the bankruptcy of the Continent, occaſioned by a failure of the currency. Every one among us ſeemed to apprehend its probability, and tho' all appeared to lay it to heart, no one lent his hand to prevent it.

Every day made the matter worſe, and the taſk heavier. We looked at one another, complained, murmured and went away.

Yet ſo miſtaken and extraordinay have been our conduct, that while we dreaded the evil we invited it on, and haſtened to meet the event we wiſhed to avoid. At the rate we were going from January to May, a ſtate of bankruptcy muſt have taken place in the ſpace of a few weeks.

A bankruptcy of a paradoxical kind. A bankruptcy produced, not by the want of money, but by the abundance of it. Such has been the condition we were unwiſely expoſed to, and ſuch is now become the object that claims our attention.

By the efforts of the inhabitants of this city on the 25th of May, a ſtop has been put to the depreciation, and afforded us an opportunity of ſtating the caſe for the conſideration of all.

For once we ſhall leave public ſpirit and public virtue out of the queſtion, and addreſs our arguments to the intereſt, rather than the honor, to the avarice, rather than the patriotiſm of individuals.

To what end is it that we get money with one hand, and depreciate in the other? Let the planter, the merchant, the miſer, and any or every other order of men reckon their wealth at this time, and they will find themſelves poorer in value though richer in quantity than they were laſt Chriſtmas or a year ago. Our avarice in this inſtance operates without its uſual cunning, and we mutually impoveriſh ourſelves to be a match for each other.

Were it poſſible that the property of America could fail, her lands become barren, her rivers dried up, agriculture extinguiſhed and population extinct, the currency would then want a foundation for its credit, an ability for its redemption; becauſe in thoſe caſes it would be a repreſentation of nothing. Or did the credit of it depend on foreign loans, it would then, like all other matters of favor, be ſubject to interruption and diſappointment. Beſides which we ſhould by ſo doing only exchange one debt for another, leſs ſuited to our intereſt and more expenſive to redeem. But the caſe now is otherwiſe. We are both debtor and creditor. We not only hold the money, but we poſſeſs the property by which it is to be made good, and nothing but our own conſent is wanting to make it of what value we pleaſe.

Yet, notwithſtanding theſe advantages, the rage for raiſing prices will, unleſs it be put a ſtop to, become the ruin both of thoſe who contrived it, and thoſe who follow it. We ſhall deſcend from pounds to ſhillings, from ſhillings to pence, and from pence to nothing. It has long been ſaid that trade will regulate itſelf, yet ſufficient experience hath ſhewn that the maxim, tho' admittedly true in ſome caſes, is not ſo in all. While monopolizers are ſuffered to exiſt, who, by ſtepping in between the importer and the retail purchaſer, can produce a ſcarcity when they chuſe, or by their tranſporting their goods backward and forward from State to State, can occaſionally create a want in any or in all, or while the retailer, by laying on what profits he pleaſes, becomes regardleſs of what prices he gives, or how much they outbid each other. In all theſe caſes, trade is deprived of its chance, and becomes clogged with a diſeaſe, which, left to itſelf, will deſtroy its credit and produce its deſtruction.

By laying an additional price on what we have to ſell, be it what it may, we lay a loſs upon the money we have in hand, more than equal to the advance we got; and while we are counting the profits of a ſale, the depreciation upon the capital makes a balance againſt us. The inſtant one article riſes, another riſes in double proportion againſt it, and the hope of him who made the firſt advance is defeated by the practice of all around him. In ſhort, we ſeem not to be ſenſible that we cannot raiſe our prices without turning the tide of our own currency againſt us, which, running faſter and more forcibly down than we are able to row up, carries us deceitfully away, and all our labour turns to no account.

If, for the ſake of leaving a little trade to regulate itſelf, the whole community is to be impoveriſhed, the public faith ſuſpected and impeached, and the abilities of the States reduced and weakened, it is time to take the matter up on the moſt ſerious and determined grounds; for we had better be without trade, than expoſed to the conſequences it has hitherto produced.

Under proper regulations, and carried on with principle and honeſty, it might render to us every advantage, which, in times like theſe, we ought to look for; but left to itſelf, to find its own balance by no other practice than extortion, and to regulate itſelf upon the ruins of public credit, and at the hazard of national ſucceſs, is an evil too dangerous to be admitted, too ſerious to be trifled with.

It is in vain that we complain of the currency, unleſs we comply with meaſures for reſtoring it; and which, if we do not, we ſhall abſurdly ſink in our own hands the hoards and funds that, if ſupported, would make us rich. The money is our own. No power is bound to make it good, if we, whoſe property it is, make it otherwiſe. Beſides which, we ought to reflect, that the public faith, or the United States, is but another name for ourſelves, and that while we individually undervalue the currency we diminiſh the faith and abilities of the States, on whoſe credit it is uttered. Neither can we have any right to demand in one character a value we deny to it in the other.

The means by which it has been depreciated are too numerous to be aſcertained, and too intricate to be explained; but we in a particular manner caution you againſt thoſe who affect to treat it lightly, in order to give a colourable pretence to their own extortion, and then clamorouſly cry out, "*Why is it not made better?*" neglecting at the ſame to remember that their own practices contribute to its unneceſſary reduction.

Having ſaid thus much on the ſubject, we ſhall conclude with recommending it to our ſiſter States, to concur with us in meaſures abſolutely neceſſary at this time, for redeeming and ſupporting the credit of our currency, and, of conſequence, individual proſperity. We wiſh to ſee Committees formed in every State and county, whoſe immediate buſineſs it ſhall be to watch againſt the depreciation, and promote the value of the money; and that whenever they ſhall diſcover any perſon or perſons traducing the ſame, by demanding or giving more than a juſt and regulated price, that they ſummons a meeting of the inhabitants at ſome convenient time and place, to determine what portion of diſgrace and diſapprobation ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall undergo.

We have for the preſent propoſed to reduce our prices month by month. But, in order to carry the matter into extenſive and effectual execution, by a rule that will agree to all places and things, we are of opinion, that a univerſal regulation, capable of applying itſelf in all caſes, may be formed on the following plan: Each State, for itſelf, to aſcertain what the prices of the ſeveral

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

IT has been very juſtly and frequently obſerved, that a great part of the world are incapable of peruſing the writings of any Author with ſatisfaction, unleſs they are previouſly made acquainted with his name and character, his ſtature, age, complexion, religious profeſſion, &c.—

The piece in your laſt by *Common Senſe*, and that by *Tiberius Graccus*, ſhews the ſame obſervation to hold good with reſpect to ſome writers, who appear unable to write at all, without being perſonal. For the relief and ſatisfaction therefore of ſuch writers and readers, it is proper they ſhould be informed that the author of the publication in your paper of the 23d of laſt month, ſigned Americanus, is not a member of Congreſs, nor of the Aſſembly of this State, nor of any other, but a private citizen, in moderate circumſtances, in point of fortune, and whoſe political principles and character have never been queſtioned. Having ſaid thus much of myſelf, I hope to be indulged in a word or two on the piece publiſhed in your laſt, under the ſignature of Common Senſe.—I have indeed lived ſo long, and ſeen ſo much, that I can hardly meet with any any thing either ſurprizing or extraordinary, yet I muſt confeſs that it is a little uncommon for a man to take up his pen, and waſte his time, his ink and paper, in confuting a piece which has not *one advocate in its favour*, and is already *under the curſe of univerſal reprobation*. This is *very hard indeed*, and ſavours much of the temper of certain tribunals, which ſummon men to appear before them, try and condemn them for hereſy after they have been dead, and (if the judges are to be credited) in hell for half a century at leaſt. It is the practice of the tribunals alluded to, to cite the living, as well as the dead, to appear before them; the former they put to the queſtion, and torture, ordinary and extraordinary, until they force from the poor wretch ſomething which may ſerve to ſupport, or at leaſt give a favourable colouring to the judgment they had before-hand determined on.—The piece ſigned Americanus has been treated preciſely in the ſame manner by this univerſal inquiſitor. Americanus is repreſented as being *an advocate for the excluſive right of Britain to the fiſheries, and as having advanced that an American has not a right to fiſh in the American ſeas*. Had Americanus advanced ſuch doctrines, it would have been really extraordinary; but when he has ſaid nothing, ſo much as tending that way, the charge of *Jeſuitical* lies at the door of *Common Senſe*, and not of Americanus.

The object which this writer, Common Senſe, appears to have primarily in view, is to perſuade the public that Americanus is diſpoſed to relinquiſh and give up all right to the fiſheries in the American ſeas. But juſt the reverſe of this is the fact, both with reſpect to his principles, and his publication.

I may indeed, without vanity, ſay, that there are very few men better acquainted with the nature and extent of the American fiſheries than myſelf. None more ſenſible of the great advantages heretofore derived, and which muſt ever reſult from them to this Continent, and conſequently ſhall be ever againſt the relinquiſhing or giving them up to Great-Britain, or to any other power. But men who have yet to learn, that the giving up our right to this object, and the making an expreſs demand to have it guarantied to us, or the paſſing it over in ſilence, in a negociation, are diſtinct things, muſt be miſerable politicians indeed, and ſuch as are unworthy the being noticed at all, were it not that by officiouſly meddling in a cauſe they do not underſtand, and which is above their capacity, they injure the cauſe itſelf, more than able opponents. I am well aſſured that there is not a member in Congreſs any way diſpoſed to give up or relinquiſh our right to the Newfoundland fiſhery; but at the ſame time there are many who are againſt making it an expreſs article in the treaty, that our right ſhall be acknowledged and guarantied to us. They doubt whether Britain will ever agree to ſuch a demand, and apprehend their refuſal will be accompanied with a demand on their part of a direct contrary tenor and purport. This is what I am informed has occaſioned the delay complained of.

The writer of Common Senſe quotes the following ſentence, in which I ſay, "If the inſiſting on terms which "neither the declaration of independence, nor the trea- "ties of Paris authorized us to challenge as our rights, "have cauſed the late, otherways unaccountable delays, "and prevented a peace, or at leaſt a negociation being "opened for one, thoſe who have challenged and inſiſted "on theſe claims are juſtly reſponſible for the conſequen- "ces,"---and then adds, "*this I look on to be truly Jeſuitical, for the delay cannot be occaſioned by thoſe who propoſe, but by thoſe who oppoſe.*" Our enemies reaſon juſt in the ſame ſtile; they inſiſt that we begun the war; they acknowledge indeed they fired firſt; but as there could be no war where there is no reſiſtance, ſo it is evident, ſay they, that the Americans by returning the fire begun the war. It is hard to ſay what kind of argument this is, whether Jeſuitical, Commonſenſical, or Nonſenſical. It ought to be remembered, that I confined myſelf ſolely to the fiſhery on the Banks of Newfoundland, and that I nowhere ſaid that the fiſheries in general were not included in the American charters, but that the fiſhery on thoſe Banks was not. The fiſheries in the bays, rivers, creeks and harbours, and on the coaſts of the ſeveral colonies (now States) were included in the charters, or at leaſt expreſly ſo in ſeveral of them, but none of them extended ſo far north as the Banks of Newfoundland. I drew no concluſion from this fact to exclude theſe States, or bar them from the right, which by nature they are entitled to, with others, as well to the fiſhery on theſe Banks as to thoſe in the ocean at large. How far the natural rights of nations extends to the fiſheries in the ocean at large, and indiſcriminately, is a queſtion which has been often agitated and diſcuſſed by the greateſt civilians of the ages they lived in; but none of them ever argued in the manner which the author of Common Senſe has done. I will tranſcribe the paſſage which contains the whole of his reaſoning on the ſubject. He ſays, "Americanus has placed "all his reaſons the wrong way, and drawn the contrary "concluſions to what he ought to have done. He doubts "the right of the States to fiſh, becauſe it is not men- "tioned in any of the charters. Whereas, had it been "mentioned, it might have been contended that the right "in America was only derivative, and been given as an "argument that the original right lay in Britain. There- "fore the ſilence of the charters, added to the undiſturb- "ed practice of fiſhing, admit the right to exiſt in Ame- "rica *naturally*, and not by *grant*, and in Britain only "*conſequentially*; for Britain did not poſſeſs the fiſheries "independent of America, but in conſequence of her "dominions in America. Her claiming territory here "was her title-deed to the fiſheries, in the ſame manner "that Spain claims Faulkland's-Iſland, by poſſeſſing the "Spaniſh continent, and therefore her right to thoſe fiſh- "eries was derived *through America*, and not the right "of America through Britain. Wedded to the continent, "ſhe inherited its fortunes of iſlands and fiſheries, but "divorced therefrom, ſhe ceaſes her pretenſions." As he has not drawn the conſequences which muſt follow theſe premiſes, advanced by him, I will do it for him; it is plainly this, *Neither France, Britain, or any other power, have any right to the fiſheries on the Banks of Newfoundland, or on the coaſt of this continent, nor can have any, but what is derived from theſe States.* No one can doubt whether ſuch reaſoning and ſuch concluſions will be admitted or not in a negociation; though the author has taken the pains and riſque of a voyage to Faulkland's-Iſland in ſupport thereof.

I ſaid in my laſt that it *was very unhappy that this queſtion has been touched on, or agitated at all at this time.* I will now add, it is peculiarly ſo, that it has become the ſubject of diſcuſſion in the public papers. To permit the public to be made acquainted with what are to be the ultimate demands on a propoſed treaty is really ſomething new and extraordinary, if not impolitic and abſurd; but it is now to no purpoſe to enquire how, or in what manner the debates in Congreſs on this queſtion firſt came abroad.

It has for many weeks paſt been the ſubject of converſation in public companies, and having at laſt made its way into the public papers, is before the citizens of theſe States and the world at large. In my animadverſions on the extract of a letter from an honorable gentleman in Virginia, I could not avoid touching on this ſubject (then publicly diſcourſed on) and which I apprehended he meant to inſinuate had with other meaſures retarded the propoſed negociation, and put off a peace. Peace could not have been obtained without a negociation, none was propoſed, or hinted at, before the latter part of January or the beginning of February paſt. In diſcuſſing the terms difficulties were early ſtarted on this ſubject; they were not obviated at the time this gentleman wrote, nor at the time when my animadverſions on his letter were written. Other queſtions may have been in part the cauſe of the delays in Congreſs on this important ſubject, and meaſures taken previous to the diſcuſſion of the terms of the treaty may have contributed largely towards the delay complained of, and to the procraſtination of the wiſhed for peace. If thoſe who planned and conducted the meaſures of laſt Fall and Winter *acted neither honeſtly or wiſely*, as the letter writer inſinuates, this muſt have been the caſe. But whether the meaſures taken laſt Fall and Winter were planned and conducted with wiſdom and honeſty is not the preſent queſtion; let thoſe who aſſert the contrary ſupport the charges they bring. Nor is it a queſtion, whether theſe States ſhall relinquiſh their right to the fiſheries in a treaty. I never heard a man ſpeak in favor of ſuch a propoſal; but the queſtion is, whether the inſiſting on an explicit acknowledgement of that right in the articles of the treaty is either ſafe, prudent or politic. It has been urged by many who are well acquainted with the nature and extent of the Newfoundland fiſhery, and ſenſible of its importance, that in a treaty nothing ſhould be ſaid on the ſubject; but that if Great-Britain will agree to acknowledge and guarantee *the Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence of theſe States, abſolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce*, that it is for the intereſt of theſe States to accept thereof, and conclude a peace, by and with the conſent of our Ally.—To which it has been replied, that to paſs this fiſhery over in ſilence is in fact to relinquiſh it, and to entail on this country another war. But if Great Britain will go to war hereafter to prevent our fiſhery on thoſe banks, will they not continue the preſent war ſooner than formally acknowledge and guarantee our right, and by ſolemn treaty foreclоſe any future inquiry on the ſubject? If this is really inſiſted on as indiſpenſible (other points being granted) it will hereafter contain in it the whole merits of the diſpute, and remain really the ſole object of the war.—This being the caſe, the queſtion is as important as any one that ever came before Congreſs, or the public; and two points ought to be clearly and unequivocally aſcertained. The firſt is our right to the fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, by the law of nature and nations; the ſecond, what probable certainty there is of our obtaining the confirmation and peaceable poſſeſſion of that right.—Great-Britain will object to our right, and ſay they firſt diſcovered and improved that fiſhery;—that they have been for near two centuries in the unqueſtionable poſſeſſion of it; that they never ceded it away at any time—that France at all times acknowledged their right, and when they firſt obtained liberty to fiſh on the coaſts and banks of Newfoundland, which was in the 10th year of the reign of Charles the firſt, it was in conſideration of their paying a tribute of five per cent. to England. They will ſay further that they are actually in the poſſeſſion of the iſlands and coaſts adjacent to this fiſhery, and in the improvement of the fiſhery itſelf.—To this it will be replied, that the ſubjects of theſe States, then ſubject to England, entered on this fiſhery nearly at the ſame time with other their fellow ſubjects—that little or no improvement had been made in the fiſhery before the inhabitants of New-England entered on it—that they early and with juſtice conſidered themſelves intitled to the right of a free fiſhery; that on a diſpute which aroſe at that early period between them and the inhabitants of England, the fiſhery was declared by James the firſt to be equally free to both, in conſequence of which they remained in the free and undiſturbed poſſeſſion and improvement of it for near one hundred and fifty years, and until the late Act of Parliament intitled the Fiſhery Bill; and that by the laws of nature and nations they are intitled to the rights of a free fiſhery.———Each party may appeal to the law of nature and nations, and go over the whole ſubject formerly exhauſted by Selden and Grotius in their *Mare Clauſum* and *Mare Liberum*; but are we ſure that either party will be convinced by reaſon and arguments? It is at leaſt probable that the reſult will be ſimilar to the iſſue of that in which thoſe two great men engaged—Each of them convinced the nation on whoſe ſide he argued, that they were in the right; and each nation appealed from the concluſions drawn by the other to force, or the *Ultima Ratio Regum*, for a final deciſion. As this may be the caſe with us, the ſecond queſtion, what probable certainty there is, of our obtaining the confirmation and peaceable poſſeſſion of this right ought to be well examined, and conſidered before hand. It is aſſerted with great confidence, that France will at all events ſupport us in this demand. It has been urged, that France having bound herſelf to guarantee our ſovereignty in matters of commerce, and the fiſhery being a ſubject of commerce, ſhe is conſequently obliged to guarantee our right to it. This kind of reaſoning can have no weight with any one, who has read the treaties of Paris of the 6th February 1778—But the aſſertion that it is the intereſt of France to ſupport us in this claim, and the concluſions drawn from this principle, merit our conſideration, ſince we may rely with ſafety on nations, as well as individuals, when it is evidently their intereſt to ſupport our pretenſions. France has been from the firſt deeply intereſted in and attentive to this fiſhery. As early as in the 10th year of Charles the firſt, they became tributary to England, to enjoy a ſhare in it; by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, they ceded the iſland of Newfoundland to England, but ſecured to themſelves the right of fiſhing, and curing their fiſh, on all that part of the iſland which extends from Bonaviſta to the Northern Point of the iſland, and thence running down the Weſtern Side of the iſland to Cape Riche, with the iſland of Cape Breton, and the other iſlands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence (ſee the 13th article or ſection of that treaty)—By the treaty of Paris of 1763 they retained their ancient right as to the fiſhery of Newfoundland, but relinquiſhed all the other iſlands, except thoſe of St. Pierres and Miquelon—By the treaty of February 1778, with theſe States, they claim expreſly all that was included in the treaties of Utrecht and Paris.

It has been pretended that France cannot cure ſo good fiſh, nor afford them ſo cheap as the Americans, though the contrary is evidently the fact. Their ſalt and other materials for the fiſhery, as well as labour, being cheaper than ours; and taking and curing fiſh on the ſame ground, the quality muſt be equal, and from the other conſiderations, the price in their favour. Yet on ſuppoſing this pretenſion juſt, can it be thence inferred that France is intereſted to eſtabliſh theſe States in a fiſhery in which we are ſure to outrival them? It is true that they are intereſted in the leſſening and circumſcribing as far as poſſible the Britiſh fiſheries, and equally ſo in extending and eſtabliſhing their own; becauſe it is evidently their intereſt to become the firſt maritime power. But does it follow from this, that in curbing the Britiſh fiſheries they would wiſh to extend ours? Spain is alſo ſaid to be intereſted in favour of our demand, but we are not told how, therefore it can only be ſaid generally that Spain conſumes annually the greateſt quantity of ſalt fiſh of any nation in Europe, and therefore it is the intereſt of that nation to take the fiſh themſelves, or to ſupport and encourage thoſe in the fiſheries, who can afford to ſell the cheapeſt; but does it follow from thence, that it is the intereſt of Spain to eſtabliſh the United States of North-America in this fiſhery, in preference to the coming in for a ſhare of it, or to the giving their influence in favour of France, their ancient and faithful ally? And it is certain that their ableſt ſtateſmen and political writers have been urgent, that means ſhould be fallen on to encourage the ſubjects of Spain to take at leaſt the fiſh conſumed in the kingdom. If any one doubts this, let him read the Treatiſe on the Commercial Intereſt of Spain, compoſed by that great Spaniſh patriot and ſtateſman, Don Geronymo Utzaritz, in which he takes great pains to animate the Spaniſh nation to imitate the policy of the Dutch, the French and the Engliſh, and to ſtrike into the fiſheries. This Treatiſe was publiſhed many years ſince, but the tranſactions of 1761 muſt be freſh in our memories, when Spain made a formal demand to be admitted to fiſh on the Banks of Newfoundland, which demand was rejected by Great-Britain in the moſt haughty and peremptory manner and ſtile; and the refuſal was one of the principal reaſons with Spain for joining with France in the war. The intereſts of nations are various at different periods. I therefore leave it, as a queſtion to be reſolved by the ſtateſmen of the day, whether at this important period it is the intereſt of France and Spain to ſupport the expences, and run the hazard of the events of war, to obtain for us an explicit acknowledgement of this right. It is perhaps no queſtion, whether theſe States are in a ſituation to continue the war without them, and with a tolerable certainty of ſucceſs, as to this object of it. We have been told much about our riſing, our great and extenſive empire, our future marine, our expected improvements and ſuperiority in arts, commerce and arms; all this may do very well within the walls of an Academy or a private circle; but in an American public and political character, is at beſt but proofs of a weak head, intoxicated by a wild imagination. It is time enough to feel the pride of power, when in the poſſeſſion of power itſelf. Had nothing been ſaid on the ſubject of the fiſheries, our fiſhermen on the peace might have returned to their old ſtations without interruption; for it is highly improbable that Britain (every other matter being amicably adjuſted) would open the war afreſh on account of a right at beſt doubtful, and left open and undecided in the treaty; eſpecially as it muſt ever be her intereſt to preſerve and cultivate the friendſhip of theſe States. But the making a point of its being acknowledged in the treaty, will lay Great-Britain under the neceſſity of being explicit on the ſubject. In ſhort, however well founded our right may be, true policy dictated ſilence on it in treating, and an accommodation in the beſt manner poſſible at ſome future day, rather than putting the important iſſue of peace or war on ſuch a demand.

It is ſubmitted to the ſerious and impartial citizens of theſe States, whether under our circumſtances, the real expences and diſtreſſes of war, with the probable conſequences, are not ſufficient to deter us from making the experiment. For with the utmoſt ſucceſs, what do we gain? Why an acknowledgement of a right, which, if founded on the fixed principles of the law of nature and nations, can receive no greater force from the acknowledgement; and if not ſo founded, can derive no validity from an acknowledgement extorted by force, and which at a more favourable moment might be recalled. If we fail, what do we looſe? Why the expence and blood of one, two, or even three campaigns, to the impoveriſhment of our country, beyond what many years of peace will be able to recover; perhaps the loſs of one ally, and the diſguſt of another; not to add, which Heaven in mercy prevent! that ſuch inordinate ambition and pride may raiſe up friends to our enemy, who may then in her turn complain that we ſtrike at the exiſtence of her acknowledged rights.

I have not entered into a minute diſcuſſion of the general right to a free fiſhery. It is an extenſive field and has been repeatedly explored by the greateſt men; and the reſult of all inquiries and conteſts on the ſubject has been, that poſſeſſion, force, or compact, ſupport all the acknowledged right, which any nation at this hour enjoys in the fiſheries: Former and long continued poſſeſſion we may juſtly plead, compact we cannot, and force is at beſt doubtful.

AMERICANUS.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1779.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina) June 4.*

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of South-Carolina,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the moſt vigorous meaſures are neceſſary for ſtopping the ravages of the enemy and defeating them in their attempts to ruin and enſlave this country, and for ſupporting its Freedom and Independence: I do therefore, by the advice and conſent of the Privy Council, exhort and require all the Freemen of this State (excepting only ſuch as are now actually on guard duty on and near the ſea coaſt, and ſuch as ſhall be draughted for patrole duty in the ſeveral pariſhes and diſtricts, agreeable to the orders iſſued by me to the proper officers of the militia) by the love which they bear, the duty which they owe, and the allegiance and fidelity they have ſworn to their country, to repair immediately, properly armed and accoutred, to Charleſtown, there to follow ſuch orders as they ſhall receive from me, or the Governor and Commander in Chief for the time being. And to the end that no perſons, who I call ſo to do, may pretend ignorance of the conſequences which will enſue from their neglect, I do declare and make known, that all who ſhall ſo fail, without good and ſufficient excuſe, to be approved by me, or the Governor and Commander in Chief for the time being, ſhall be deemed and conſidered as traitors and enemies to the State, and be treated as ſuch, both in their perſons and property. And whereas ſome men, having either deſignedly or inadvertently, and for want of due diligence to eſcape the enemy, ſuffered themſelves to be taken, not in arms, but peaceably in their own houſes, have received from the enemy certificates, ſetting forth, that they are priſoners of war on parole, and that they are to be protected in their perſons and property: To the end that no ſuch perſons may conſider themſelves thereby allowed to remain inactive and neutral until exchanged, and to deter others from following their example, I do further declare, that ſuch perſons are not conſidered as priſoners of war on parole, nor ſhall they be exchanged; but, that they are liable to bear arms in defence of the State, and ſhall do ſo, until the enemy requires a ſurrender of them. And I do therefore call on them, to repair hither for that purpoſe immediately, under the pains and penalties abovementioned. And whereas ſundry evil-diſpoſed people, perſonating the enemy, have plundered ſome of the inhabitants of this State, and emiſſaries of the enemy have been endeavouring to raiſe men in this State for their ſervice: I do hereby require and command all officers in the ſervice of the State, and all others, who ſhall be informed of any plunderers, or of perſons attempting to raiſe men in this State for the ſervice of the enemy, or of any who ſhall inliſt with, or join, or attempt to join the enemy, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend all ſuch perſons, and convey them to Charleſtown; (and for ſo doing ſuitable reward ſhall be paid) declaring, that all thoſe who are guilty of ſtealing, plundering, raiſing or attempting to raiſe men in this State, for the ſervice of the enemy, or inliſting with, or joining or attempting to join the enemy, ſhall be puniſhed with inſtant death.

Given under my hand, and the great ſeal of the State, the 25th day of May, Anno Domini 1779, *and in the third year of American Independence.*

J. RUTLEDGE.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

The accounts received reſpecting Major General Prevoſt's army ſince our laſt, are, that part of it is intrenched on the main at Stono Ferry; the remainder, including the invalids, who are numerous and daily increaſing, quartered in different parts of John's iſland. It is ſaid that a detachment went on Wedneſday to Simmons's iſland.

The enemy when they retreated from Wappum and James iſland left upwards of 400 horſes, with a number of cattle, behind them, and burnt ſeveral waggons, quantities of furniture, &c. Their army was within theſe few days entirely deſtitute of rum, ſalt and flour; and ſome accounts mention their being ſcarce of ammunition.

BOSTON, June 24.

The Mars ſhip of war has returned into a ſafe port, and carried in with her a prize letter of marque ſhip, valued at 25,000l. ſterling.

A perſon taken in one of the veſſels from New-York ſays, that General Burgoyne lately died at Bath in England.

FISH-KILL, July 1.

We are informed, that laſt Sunday morning the enemy were embarking at King's-Ferry, for New-York. In the afternoon, a ſloop belonging to the enemy anchored oppoſite Peeks-Kill, and a ſhip under Dunder Barrack. Thirty-ſix ſmall veſſels left King's-Ferry alſo in the afternoon, and at ſun-ſet were nearly oppoſite Tarry-Town. The buſh huts on Ver Plank's Point were burnt, and very few tents left ſtanding. A deſerter mentions, that ſix regiments are left to garriſon the Point.

On the 24th ult. 200 of the enemy's dragoons ſurprized two militia piquets at Compond, killed and took about 40 of them, ſeveral of whom they barbarouſly cut and mangled. Capts. Taller and Kronkite, Lieuts. Cudney, Keeler and one other, name unknown, were made priſoners. Keeler is mortally wounded. The meeting-houſe and a dwelling-houſe were burnt. It is ſaid, the barbarities were committed by tories who had heretofore joined the enemy, and by ſome of the preſent inhabitants. Four of the enemy's horſe were taken by the militia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Captain Tracey, of the ſchooner Dauphin, arrived at Boſton the 24th ult. in 45 days from Breſt, informs, that before he ſailed the news arrived at that port, that the iſlands and forts of Jerſey and Guernſey had been taken and plundered by a number of privateers fitted out from St. Malo and Nantz. Some private letters give information that the ſame report prevailed at L'Orient.

Captain Tracey ſailed in company with five ſhips of the line and five frigates, having under convoy a large number of tranſports and letters of marque, deſtined to reinforce Count D'Eſtaing at Martinico, and to garriſon St. Domingo. *After the arrival of the above reinforcement it is more than probable Count D'Eſtaing will appear on our coaſt.*

Extract of a Letter from Charleſtown, May 29, 1779.

"Since I wrote the former part of my letter one of my ſons has juſt come in from General Lincoln, and informs me, that the enemy had fled from James and John's Iſlands,---that many of them had got on board veſſels prepared for them; and all the reſt making their eſcape as faſt as poſſible. That laſt night General Lincoln had detached 1000 men to Beaufort, to prevent the enemy's getting footing there, and that this day he followed with the whole army,—that General Lincoln had given out in general orders this morning, an invitation for all the Georgians to collect and return home, and that they ſhould be ſupported by an army. That Colonels Dooly, of Wilkes county, Twegs, of Burk, and Few, of Richmond county *, have ever been at the head of 1100 men, in their ſeveral counties, and that during all the troubles they had their families and property always in forts; but that they now have poſſeſſion of the town of Ebenezer †, and I hope in ten days to be in Savannah, ſo for the preſent have put off the thought of coming to you at Philadelphia, as I wrote in the former part of my letter."

* *Theſe counties are the weſtern frontiers of the State of Georgia.* † *About* 30 *miles from Savannah.*

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Camp, at Conojohara, June 19, 1779.

"I am thus far on an expedition to the country of the Senecas; we are at preſent very buſy tranſporting our boats and ſtores acroſs the Lake Otzego, from whence proceeds the Eaſt Branch of the Suſquehanna. Somewhere on this river we are to form a junction with General Sullivan, which, when formed, will be a very reſpectable army, ſuch as appears to me more than adequate for the buſineſs it is intended for.

"This day was brought into our Camp a certain Mr. Henry Hair, who has a Lieutenant's Commiſſion from the ſavage tyrant of Britain, in Butler's infamous corps of murderers. He ſays he left Cahuga laſt Sunday was a week, in company with three bands of Indians and tories, who were to ſtrike three different blows upon ſome of our defenceleſs frontiers; upon being aſked whether their deſign was to fall upon women and children, as they had hitherto done? He anſwered, that they had come out to war, after the faſhion of the Indians, and informed us that one party conſiſted of about 30, one of 20, and one of 9; thus theſe wretches are by ſmall parties endeavouring to drive in our frontiers by murdering poor defenceleſs women and children, and otherways diſtreſſing our advanced ſettlements; but I flatter myſelf that the puniſhment of them and their employer will not linger much longer, for Heaven muſt ſurely have puniſhment in ſtore for ſuch offenders. Mr. Hair, I think, will in 24 hours receive the ſtroke of juſtice, as the manner in which he was taken plainly conſtitutes him a ſpy, for which he is ordered to be tried to-morrow, and before evening I am not without hopes that he will be exalted to his proper place."

We have the pleaſure to aſſure the public from authority, that the General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut, at their Seſſions in January laſt, ordered taxes to be raiſed for their full quota of the 15,000,000 dollars requeſted by Congreſs, by their reſolve of the 5th of January. And that at their May Seſſions they provided for raiſing their full quota of 45,000,000, requeſted by the late reſolution of Congreſs, payable at different periods, none to exceed the firſt of January.

We have no doubt but this vigorous example will be followed by all the States in the union, which will convince our enemies that our reſources for carrying on the war are ample; and aſſure our friends that the credit of our finances is eſtabliſhed on a firm and ſolid foundation.

On Sunday laſt, being the Anniverſary of the Independence of America, his Excellency the Preſident and the honourable the Members of Congreſs attended divine worſhip in the forenoon in Chriſt Church, where an excellent ſermon, ſuitable to the occaſion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. White, Rector of the epiſcopal churches in this city, and one of the Chaplains to Congreſs.

At noon the Preſident and Members of Congreſs, with the Preſident and chief Magiſtrates of this State, and a number of other gentlemen and ladies, went, by invitation from the honourable the Miniſter of France, to the Catholic Chapel, where the great event was celebrated by a well adapted diſcourſe, pronounced by the Miniſter's Chaplain, and Te Deum ſolemnly ſung by a number of very good voices, accompanied by the organ and other kinds of muſic.

On Monday morning an elegant Oration was ſpoken to a very numerous and reſpectable audience, in the Dutch Calviniſt Church, by Mr. Brackenridge, in honour of thoſe patriots who have offered their lives for their country in the courſe of the preſent conteſt.

The ſame day an entertainment was given by the honourable the Congreſs to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, the Preſident and chief Magiſtrates of this State, the Conſul of France, ſeveral continental officers civil and military, and many ſtrangers of diſtinction. The company were entertained with muſic, and the following toaſts, introduced by thirteen vollies from Colonel Nicola's regiment, were drank.

1. The United States of America *by the grace of God* FREE and INDEPENDENT.
2. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, THE PROTECTOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND.
3. The Queen, Princeſs and Royal Family of France.
4. His Moſt Catholic Majeſty and the other Branches of the Royal Houſe of Bourbon.
5. General Waſhington.
6. The allied arms of France and America.
7. The friends and patrons of liberty throughout the world.
8. The memories of thoſe heroes who have nobly died in defending the rights of their country.
9. May the enſuing campaign give new *laurels* to our *heroes*, and *freſh luſtre* to our *ſtars*.
10. May *affection* cement the union which wiſdom has formed between France and America.
11. May the cap and ſtaff of liberty ſoon creſt the arms of Ireland.
12. May America never forget that virtue, valour and ſcience are the bulwarks of her independence.
13. Peace, liberty and happineſs to all mankind.

In the evening a ſett of brilliant fireworks were exhibited, particularly excellent rockets, which, after aſcending to an amazing height in the air, burſt, and diſplayed thirteen ſtars.

The whole was conducted with great order and decorum; no unfortunate accidents happened, but joy and innocent feſtivity pervaded all ranks of people.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1779.

THOMAS MORGAN, Watch and Clock-Maker, informs the Public, That he hath opened ſhop in Arch-ſtreet, the fourth door above the New-building, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs, in all its various branches, having a tolerable ſupply of materials, is in hopes to give ſatisfaction; thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on the greateſt care and punctuality.

Said MORGAN informs his former kind Cuſtomers in the Southern States, that their commands ſhall be duly adhered to.

The Managers of the United States Lottery have the pleaſure to acquaint the public, that they have concluded the drawing of the ſecond Claſs, and are preparing the Prize Liſt, which will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible; in the mean time the Check Clerk will attend at the Lottery-Office, where the adventurers may be informed of the fate of their tickets.

WHEREAS an Advertiſement appeared in the Pennſylvania Packet of June 12, 1779, ſigned PHILIP HOOD, wherein he ſets forth, that he bought a plantation of PETER WELLS, and gave bonds for the payment of the purchaſe money, one of which payments became due on the firſt day of April laſt.---So much of his publication is true, but the facts, for which he propoſes to pay the money to the Treaſurer, are theſe.---PETER WELLS died inteſtate, Jonathan Wells and Edward Wells adminiſtered to his eſtate.---William Morgan, who had married a daughter of the ſaid Peter Wells, applied to the adminiſtrators for his wife's ſhare of her father's eſtate in May laſt, but as they had not received the money, and being deſirous to diſcharge every juſt demand againſt them, aſſigned that bond, given by ſaid Hood as aforementioned, that was then due, over to the ſaid William Morgan, in order to ſatisfy his demand on the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed; ſince which time ſaid Hood came to Jonathan Wells, and told him he had brought money to diſcharge his bond; ſaid Jonathan then told him, in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen of the firſt character in the neighbourhood, that for want of the money being paid when due, the adminiſtrators were under the neceſſity of aſſigning ſaid bond to William Morgan, and therefore could not receive the money with propriety.---This being a ſtate of facts that can be well ſupported, PHILIP HOOD may uſe his pleaſure in paying the money to the Treaſurer, as the adminiſtrators did not aſſign the bond away through any intention of fraud or colluſion, and therefore think themſelves entirely without blame in the matter. ¶ 1 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred and twenty-three acres of LAND, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county; quit-rent at half a penny.

Five hundred and twenty-five acres in Turbut townſhip, Northumberland county, for which is two deeds, 200 and 325 acres adjoining.

An undivided half part of 1050 acres of land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in Bedford county.

Some ſhares of that valuable tract of land on the river Ohio, called Indiana Land, granted by the Six Nations to the Proprietors at the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1768.

For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter.

¶ 4 *W.* LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near the Head of North-Eaſt Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negroe Man, called TONEY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim built, and his wife RACHEL, with a young child, ſhe is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a tawny complexion, has ſome of her fore teeth out, has a very ſour look and is very bold and ſaucy; they are both between 30 and 40 years of age; their clothes is uncertain; it is thought they have a paſs with them and may change their names and paſs for free Negroes. Whoever will give information where they are concealed, or ſecure them in any gaol on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

April 14, 1779. JOHN HALL.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 20th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living with John Betz, in Falconer Swamp, Philadelphia county, on the great road near the 34 mile ſtone, two HORSES; the one a Grey, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, well made, trots, paces and canters, his legs and buttocks rather blacker than the ſpots on his body, his near eye was ſore when he went away, and it run conſiderably, he is remarkably well turned behind, and ſhod all round. The other a Brown, about 14 hands high, ſtrong built, 7 or 8 years old, his hind feet white, a blaze in his face, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock R, a ſhort buſhy mane, which hangs on both ſides, and has a white ſpeck in his off eye, paces and canters well, he can alſo trot but it is but ſeldom; ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſes, ſo that the owner gets them again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HELLINGS. †

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a likely light bay hackney HORSE, with black mane and tail, his off hind foot white, branded both on the near ſhoulder and buttock G B, the brand on the ſhoulder hardly perceivable, his neck rather ſhort, of a good carriage, paces a travel, trots and canters well, a pair of old ſhoes on before, one of them broke, the off ſide of his back is hurt with the hindermoſt part of the pad of the ſaddle, four years old laſt fall, and about 14½ hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

July 4, 1779. ‖ GEORGE BRINTON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Aſhton townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 2d of July inſt. a brown HORSE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, trots and will pace ſome little with a ſhort buſhy tail, galled on the upper part of the nigh ſhoulder with the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, if the thief is brought to juſtice, or Sixty Dollars for the horſe only, paid by JOSEPH PENNELL. ¶

RUN away about 14 months ago, and went into Philadelphia, whilſt the Britiſh troops were there, a young Negroe Wench, named PEG, about 20 years old, very luſty of her age, was born in Cheſter county, there is great reaſon to believe ſhe is in, or at no great diſtance from, Philadelphia, poſſibly in the Jerſeys, as ſhe was ſeen laſt winter in the market. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Wench, ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and all reaſonable charges paid, on applying to Colonel WILLIAM HENRY, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Thornbury, Cheſter county.

PERSIFOR FRAZER.

*** Any perſon who harbours or conceals her may depend upon the ſevereſt proſecution. ¶ 1 W.

WAS Stolen, the 23d ult. from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, a black HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, and about 15 hands high; has a ſharp back, and a ſtar on each flank, the one plainer than the other. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, and ſends timely notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, and as much more for the thief, upon conviction.

4 *W.* JAMES FINLEY.

Lower Milford, July 5, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant lad, calls himſelf *Benjamin Raſſwell*, 19 years old, between 5 feet 4 and 5 inches high, has dark coloured hair, and black eyes, was born in Old England; he had on, and took with him, a light coloured coat, an almoſt new felt hat, linen drawers, half-worn ſhoes, and braſs buckles. All maſters of veſſels are forbid harbouring or concealing him at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ MICHAEL BISHOP.

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articles of produce and importation were in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and to multiply that price by some certain number to be agreed upon for all the States, and the price so multiplied to become the regulated price.

In this regulation it is to be remembered, that the prices of imported goods are higher in war time than articles of produce, and the exact difference is the expence of convoy and rate of insurance. Therefore whatever those are, to be added to the price such goods would otherwise be at, at the place of importation.

And in order to confine the sellers of dry goods to some fixed rule, and to prevent the hitherto scandalous evasions and extortion practised by some of them, every seller of dry goods to write on the several articles he or she deals in, or on a paper affixed thereto, the price such goods were worth or sold for in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

We likewise recommend to every State to open an office for the insurance of such vessels and cargoes only as belong to persons resident in such State; and that no person shall insure in any other office, or any person for him, than shall be established in the State he lives in. By this means the rate of insurance will be known, and one pretence for extortion cut off.

We furthermore recommend to retailers or other persons who may have money to spare, to open subscriptions for raising funds for importing their own goods, under the management of persons to be chosen by a majority of the subscribers.

And in order to prevent the unnecessary removal of goods from one State to another, under various pretences, by which the prices are enhanced, it is hereby proposed that the inhabitants of any State, whose ports may at any time be blocked up or rendered unsafe, shall have full privilege to import their cargoes into this port, and to remove the same under the management of a sworn agent of their own appointing; and this we presume will more effectually answer their purpose than their depending too much on the purchases they may hope to make of goods already imported, because by encouraging importation we in a great measure prevent monopolizing.

It gives the well affected inhabitants of this city, and their Committee, great pleasure to find, that the measures lately adopted are so generally approved, and so warmly supported. We can only call it a beginning, and hope to see it productive of universal benefit.

The Committee have already received letters of approbation and request from several of the neighbouring States, and we in a particular manner invite and call on our fellow-citizens of the State of Maryland, because we are persuaded that the contrivances which have been carried on between this city and Baltimore, have in an extraordinary manner contributed to undermine the value of our currency.

We are now arrived at a period at which nothing can hurt us but want of honesty, and in which to be rich or to be poor depends on our own choice and consent; and such being truly our situation, we submit the farther consideration thereof to the wisdom, justice and patriotism of the States in Union.

Signed in behalf and by order of the Committee,
WILLIAM BRADFORD, Chairman.

At a Town-Meeting, held the 16th of June, 1779, at the Court-House in the Borough of Lancaster,
CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Esq; in the Chair.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you have shewn yourselves so zealous in the cause of our bleeding country, as upon the 11th inst. to assemble in this place, at a respectable Town-Meeting, and there unanimously to elect a certain number of Gentlemen to act for you as a Committee of Inspection and Observation, to be assisted and protected by you in the discharge of that duty, in which number, though absent, you were pleased to do me the honour to nominate me one of that respectable Body; for which instance of your kind esteem and regard, I in this public manner render you my most sincere and hearty thanks, and believe me, it will give me great pleasure, if that by my future conduct I shall merit and maintain the good esteem you, Gentlemen, had, and do entertain of me.

Gentlemen, your Committee thus chosen (we mean the major part, as only twelve of the fifteen attended, the other three for reasons best known to themselves declined) considering themselves as citizens of the same State, and fellow-subjects of the same Constitution and Laws, met on the 14th inst. in order to engage and consider on the most effectual ways and means to redress and relieve their suffering country, thought it most expedient for them in the first place to endeavour to lower the prices of sundry articles here below enumerated:

West-India Rum per gallon,	£ 7	10 0
Country ditto,	5	5 0
Whiskey,	1	15 0
Melasses,	5	10 0
Bohea Tea per lb.	5	5 0
Coffee,	1	2 6
Loaf Sugar,	3	0 0
Muscovado Sugar from 25 to 28*s.* per lb.		
Turk's-Island Salt per bushel,	16	0 0
French ditto,	12	0 0
Wheat,	5	0 0
Merchantable Flour per hundred,	15	0 0
Middling ditto,	10	0 0

And that on a similar plan with our brethren in the city of Philadelphia, which said prices are to continue for this present month (charge of carriage as we conceive being only added) this agreement they chearfully entered into, believing that by thus lowering the present exorbitant prices of those articles, they should raise the value of our Continental currency.

This, Gentlemen, being their first essay, they thought it most proper, in this public manner, to communicate unto you; at the same time requesting of your advice, and should it merit your approbation, they shall think themselves amply rewarded.

Gentlemen, permit your Committee in the next place to lay before you what appears to them to be of great utility, and not only unto the inhabitants of this county and State, but what concerns the whole Continent of North-America, that is, they conceive, the great depreciation of our currency, and this your Committee apprehends arises from that attrocious vile practice of buying and selling of what is called *Hard Money*; this they submit to your serious consideration, as it appears to them to be a trade so subversive of all good and so pernicious to the independence in general, that it requires the immediate, strenuous and united efforts of all true friends to this country, for preventing an extension of the mischiefs that have already flowed from that polluted fountain.

Your Committee, in order to suppress and to root out such a pernicious evil, are determined, if it meets with your approbation, to reduce and bring upon a level what is called *Half Joes*, to the value of an Eight Dollar Continental Bill, and so in proportion for all kinds of other *Hard Money*: But as it is apprehended an attempt of this kind, though in its nature so glorious and in its completion so advantageous to the public in general, will meet with powerful opposition, your Committe requests, if this merits your regard, that you will give them your strongest assurances now, that you will support them in a design so laudable and praise worthy, with your lives and fortunes, and that to the utmost extent of your power, a declaration thus publicly given, will enable and inspire your Committee with courage and alacrity to prosecute and carry on so glorious a contest against all the opposition that can be formed, or made, by those base and designing men, monopolizers and destroyers of our country. Thus much, Gentlemen, in a few words, was thought proper for to lay before you in this respectable meeting, in order to have your judgment on so momentous and interesting engagement, and at the same time requesting that you will please to augment the number of Committe-men to twenty members, as no less is apprehended to be sufficient to carry your intentions into execution. The following is a list of the number already chosen: CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Esq; Chairman, Col. Jacob Glotz, Ludwick Lawman, Christian Wirtz, Christopher Franciscus, Michael Deffenderver, George Hoff, George Burkert, John Hopson, William Bowsman, Charles Hall, Esq; William Bush, Christian Petre, Henry De Huff, Esq; James Davis, George Muser, Adam Reigart, Levy Andrew Levy, Daniel Frank, Lawrence Marquetent.

The following Resolves were entered into:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that no person inimical to the interest and independence of the United States be suffered to remain amongst us, and that the Committee be directed to take measures for carrying this resolution into execution.

Resolved, That we will support the Committees in the execution of their duty, encourage fair and honest commerce, and suppress, to the utmost of our power, and at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, engrossing, monopolizing and forestalling, and the depreciation of our currency, by the prohibition and punishing of all persons, without distinction, who shall buy or sell what is called *Hard Money*, for any more advance than an Eight Dollar Continental Bill for a *Half Joe*, and so in proportion for all other *Hard Money*.

Resolved, That as it is the interest both of town and country to concur in measures for the mutual benefit of both, that the proceedings of this meeting be printed, and sent to the several townships and districts throughout this county, for their concurrence and assistance therein. *Signed, by order of the Committee,*
CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Chairman.

HEAD QUARTERS, *June* 13, 1779.

THE Officers commanding divisions will take the most effectual means to call in all the absent Officers of their respective divisions, not on essential public business, to join their corps immediately. This order must not be dispensed with or delayed on any account, though the execution should be attended with expence: The good of the service and the honour of the Officers demand their immediate attendance, and no excuse can or will be admitted.

In obedience to the above general order, all Officers of the Virginia line absent from the army are hereby required immediately to join their respective corps, or inform me of the cause of their absence.

The Printers of all the Western Newspapers are requested to publish this order for at least four weeks.

STIRLING, Major-General.

Camp in the Clove of the Highlands, State of New-York, June 14, 1779. ¶

To be LETT, on Freehold Security,
About Three Thousand Pounds.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, the 13th inst. from the subscriber, in Third-street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia, an apprentice, named GEORGE GRIFFITH, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very dark complexion, dark bushy hair, and heavy look; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, scarlet jacket, white shirt, and tow trowsers. Whoever secures the said apprentice, that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

June 24, 1779. EDWARD WELLS.

*** All masters of vessels, or others, are forbid to harbour or detain him at their peril.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of Goshen, Chester county, on the night of the 23d of June, 1779, a darkish brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, middling long sided, lean in flesh, paces and trots, carries well, and hath pretty good courage; she is sheep buttocked, has neither brand nor ear-mark, but was somewhat lame in the near fore foot when taken, occasioned by shoeing. Any person who takes up the mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, paid by

¶ AMOS MATLACK.

New-Jersey, ff.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Samuel Ingersoll (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Jenny, lately commanded by Noble Caldwell, the schooner Maria Ta Page, and a schooner Virginia built, supposed about ninety tons burthen, lately drove ashore by a British privateer near Hog Island, and part of her cargoe taken out by the hands, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By Order of the Judge,
June 21. ‖ JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

JUNE 26, 1779.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, the 15th of May last, a middle sized black MARE, with three white feet, and a large bushy mane. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to CALEB ARMITAGE. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, the 20th of April last, two STRANGE MARES, the one four years old, of an iron grey colour, branded on the near shoulder I G. The other is a black Mare, five years old, without brand or ear-mark, but the black Mare was lately stolen out of the stable. Whoever can prove his property, and pays the charges, may have the Mare again that is not stolen. ¶

May 21, 1779. JACOB DATEWEILLER, jun.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cæcil county, did, by an article of agreement, obligate himself for the performance thereof unto the subscriber; but in a short time after absented himself from his said agreement, and from his former place of residence, leaving behind him sundry wearing apparel. Now this is to give notice unto the said James Brown, that unless he comes and compounds the damages accruing from the breach of said bargain, I am determined to expose the said wearing apparel to public sale, in four weeks after the date of this advertisement, in order to compensate for the damages sustained by

June 28, 1779. ¶ ELIJAH CHURCHMAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

At the PAPER-MANUFACTORY in *TRENTON*,

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, who shall receive the highest Wages, and be entitled to an Exemption from Military Duty. For further Particulars enquire of Messrs. *STYNER* and *CIST*, Printers, in Philadelphia, or of the Subscriber, at the said Manufactory.

Trenton, June 22, 1779. † JOHN REYNOLDS.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL Pair of bright bay MARES, well broke to the Carriage, full fifteen Hands high, five Years old next August, warranted sound. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Lancaster, June 21, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber last evening the 20th instant, a negro man named DAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took sundry cloaths with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light sagathy and a brown with yellow buttons, two jackets light blue and brown, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and 2 pair of tow trowsers, 3 good shirts and a round hat. Said Negro is fond of playing the fiddle, and has a good deal of money with him which he acquired that way; no doubt he will be particular in changing his dress, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any Goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and if delivered to me in Lancaster, One Hundred Dollars.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

N. B. A white man is in company with said negro, for which there is a reward offered.

June 26, 1779.

WAS taken up yesterday, near the Rising Sun Tavern, on Germantown road, by the subscriber, a strawberry roan MARE, about 13½ hands high, paces a travel, has been used to the chair or Low Dutch collars, about seven years old, has a scar on the left buttock, and another on the top of the shoulder by a hurt from the saddle. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to WILLIAM SMITH, at the Rising Sun aforesaid. ¶

LAND TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the third day of August next, on the premises,

A TRACT, in Lancaster county, containing about five hundred acres, lying on Octorara creek, about seven miles from the mouth thereof, on which, within the bounds of said land, there is a sufficient fall for a mill or any other kind of water works; there is on the premises a log dwelling-house, and about eighty or one hundred acres of cleared land, the remainder covered with valuable timber, and watered with a number of excellent springs; the soil is well adapted for farming, and the title indisputable. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, where attendance will be given by THOMAS HUGHES, and

June 23, 1779. ROGER KIRK. ¶

Roads-Town, Cumberland county, June 18, 1779.

To be sold by way of public vendue, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling house of Mr. Nicholas Keen, innkeeper, in the town of Salem, New-Jersey;

THE following very valuable horses, mares and geldings, viz. the noted horse *Frederick*, full blood, not inferior to any horse in this State. Also the noted young *Figure*, 5 years old this spring, in the very best order, and remarkably swift. The well known grey mare, 8 years old this spring, called the Irish mare, a half blood, likewise very swift. One other mare of Bullyrock breed, very handsome, 6 years old. A very fine gelding, 6 years old, a blood bay, near full blooded. One other valuable gelding, three years old, half blooded; together with mares and colts, draught horses, &c. three months credit may be had, giving good security, if required, by the public's very humble servant.

SETH BOWEN.

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS sundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, in April last, supposed to be stolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deserter from the first Jersey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a scarlet coat, with silver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half silk streaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of silk stockings. Whoever has lost the above described apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber in Greenwich, Suffex county and State aforesaid, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§ 6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail; also English STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖ 3 w.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April last, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SIMPSON. ¶

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subscriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HEART'S-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to sell at Vendue, lands, tenements, vessels, rigging, horses, carriages, furniture, and all sorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be sold at vendue. All strangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a store to expose their goods at private sale in, he will receive and sell for the best account of the owners for a small commission. All those who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on being faithfully served, by their most humble servant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

PARCHMENT

MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-street, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with large or small Quantities. ¶

STOLEN, on the 6th of this instant June, from the subscriber, living in Pennsborough township, Chester county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, mostly trots, but can pace a slow travel, had some white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occasioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off side, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off shoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to justice, shall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horse alone, from

‖ 4 *W.* JACOB BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.